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The Appendix contains inflections reprinted from the *Bellum Helveticum*, several college-examination papers, and an English-Latin vocabulary, which would be more satisfactory if printed in larger type.

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Fungous Diseases of Plants. By BENJAMIN MINGE DUGGAR. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1909. Pp. xii+508. \$2.00.

This work fills a gap which for a decade or more has been open in our plant literature. During the past thirty years a mass of data vitally related to economic plant-production has been gathered by the plant pathologists and physiologists of our state and federal experiment stations and kindred institutions. This information has received such a miscellaneous publication that only a few of the more favorably situated workers could keep in touch with the progress made. None more keenly felt the need of such a compilation as Dr. Duggar has given us than did the instructor in plant pathology and his students.

Plant pathology is a comparatively recent science. To the Europeans we must attribute the earlier investigations upon parasitism and the knowledge obtained of the epidemic nature of certain infections. With the advent of our state universities and experiment stations we have made much progress in phytopathology. Our greatest successes lie along the line of the control of fungous pests affecting field and orchard crops. Also much has been contributed upon heretofore unknown parasites, especially those of bacterial origin. Dr. Duggar, in his compilation, has in nowise overlooked these more recent advances.

The book gives, to quote the author, "a comprehensive discussion of the chief fungous diseases of cultivated and familiar plants." The arrangement of the matter, from the standpoint of either a textbook or a reference work, is very good. The statements are concise and accurate. The author has used good judgment in the space allotted to each of the subjects treated. The essentials in the way of a bibliography heading each subject treated, together with a limited host index and a copious general index, will be of much value to the student.

The volume is attractive, well printed, and well illustrated. It is an excellent text for college courses in economic plant study, and will be of value also to teachers of nature-study and the more progressive of the laymen.

I trust that the book will receive such a ready acceptance that an early revision may be made, in order that the work may be kept up with the advances made in our knowledge of plant diseases. The volume might even now be enlarged to cover some fifty or more additional diseases. Further, I should like to see the host index extended to include all of the known parasites of the more familiar and economic plants, together with the essentials of a bibliography. If space demanded it, the host index and the bibliography might well be made in smaller type.

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